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that date, and so many records for excavation have been established, that the volume does not seem sufficiently up-to-date.

Yet, if the reader will skip lightly over certain distressing descriptions of conditions in the early days, and will concentrate his attention on the more recent facts, the book will well repay reading. It is, however, not a book of reference and is popular in tone, rather than scientific.

R. E. DODGE.

**The Teaching of Geography.** By William J. Sutherland. pp. 292 and Illustrations. Chicago, Scott, Foresman & Company, 1909. \$1.25.

This is the latest addition to a phase of geography that is receiving much attention, but on which there are few inclusive contributions. The book is divided into three parts, entitled "The Nature and Scope of Geography," "The Teaching of Geography" and "Practical Suggestions." Part 1 is devoted to a discussion of certain phases of geography, with a view to bringing out the importance of an understanding of the reasons for human geographic conditions over the world. The author shows the relation of other subjects to geography and gives an excellent outline of the right point of view for the teacher, in two brief discussions of the geography of New England and of Illinois.

Part 2 discusses the necessary preparation of a teacher of geography, giving somewhat undue prominence to certain phases of physical geography, and includes a treatment of inductive and deductive lessons, together with certain other topics. The teacher who has acquired the author's point of view in reference to the scope and purpose of geography will find these outlines pertinent and helpful.

The third portion of the volume deals with the value and use of illustrative materials, of maps and models, and includes outlines for the study of weather and soils. The volume closes with an extensive—too extensive—bibliography and with a reference list for map equipment.

This outline does not give an adequate impression of the value of the volume. The author has done an important piece of work in making available for the average teacher what the better teachers have long been practicing. He has presented the value and importance of the human side of geography better than it has been presented before for teachers, in an inclusive way.

Yet the book lacks a certain strength in that it is discursive and the parts are not well knit together. Hence the thoughtful teacher will find the volume lacking in unity and incisiveness. In spite of these defects, however, the volume is a distinct addition to our literature on geography teaching, and the author deserves high praise for his success in helping elementary school teachers.

R. E. DODGE.

**Robert Fulton and the "Clermont."** The authoritative Story of Robert Fulton's Early Experiments, persistent Efforts and historic Achievements. Containing many of Fulton's hitherto unpublished Letters, Drawings and Pictures. By Alice Cray Sutcliffe. xv and 367 pp., 30 Illustrations. Appendix and Index. The Century Co., New York, 1909. \$1.20 net.

This is an authoritative, interesting account of the life and engineering projects of Robert Fulton, culminating in a description of the famous Clermont and of its early trips on the Hudson. The writer is a great-granddaughter of the inventor. The volume contains many reproductions of pictures of people associated with Fulton, of Fulton himself, and of his various studies for steamboats.

The author has drawn on many sources for materials, not hitherto available, and has presented a volume that is timely and valuable. An appendix contains many reproductions of interesting letters from Fulton or in reference to his works, and a list of his paintings.

R. E. DODGE.

**Die Wanderungen der Polynesier nach dem Zeugnis ihrer Sprachen.** Von Franz Nikolaus Finck. 4 chart diagrams. *Nachrichten von der Königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, philologisch-historische Klasse, Heft 3, 1909.*

The title would be more accurately stated as the secondary migrations of the Polynesians, for Prof. Finck deals entirely, save for one important exception, with the swarming of the Polynesian peoples from Samoa to the onward archipelagoes of the South Sea. For any such inquiry the material exists in two forms. The more obvious lies in the historical record preserved in the vast volume of tradition existing in every one of the eastward groups. The second is in the material remains preserved in the speech, fossils which yield to the research of the philological inquirer. For his inquiry both sources of information lay ready to hand. That he has wholly disregarded the former has deprived him of a series of valuable counterchecks which might have spared him several errors.

A central error vitiates his conclusions. A closer dissection of the languages of Nuclear Polynesia should have revealed to him the fact that the Polynesian tongue there exists in two widely separated stages of phonetic development. A brief review of Samoan traditions would have shown him that these phases of language mark the contours of two separate swarms of migration to Nuclear Polynesia, the elder denominated in my system the Proto-Samoan, the junior the Tongafiti. These traditions list the tale of the generations which elapsed between the Proto-Samoan occupation of Nuclear Polynesia and the coming of the Tongafiti swarm, and the generations are readily reducible to a round number of several centuries. This lapse of time, thus distinctly recorded, is equally manifest in the modification of the speech.

Neglecting this duality of the migration to Nuclear Polynesia, Prof. Finck is led into error by regarding the eastward migration out of Nuclear Polynesia as practically homogeneous. He finds only the later, the Tongafiti migration, and not all of that. Yet in my recent studies of the subject I have been able to establish distinctly a Proto-Samoan migration directly from Nuclear Polynesia to Hawaii on the north, to New Zealand on the south, and eastward to Tahiti and Mangareva, all upon a purely philological base and none discoverable in his method. The key is the fact of the two migrations separated by many centuries, and this key seems not to have been within his reach.

Of the primary migration, the courses of the two streams into Nuclear Polynesia, he has little to say. He proposes for the immediate approach to Samoa a voyage from Vaitupu, thence to Fakaofu, thence to Samoa. Yet the peopling of Fakaofu and Vaitupu is very modern, the languages represent almost the current stage of Samoan and the traditions make it very clear that wanderers from Samoa, in most modern centuries, provided the present population of these islands.

Though Prof. Finck has not gone into the material deeply enough to establish the true chart of the migrations of the two swarms, his work is of great interest and value and will serve as the base of future studies in which it will contribute to the elucidation of many problems which yet baffle solution.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.